

THE DAILY NEWS.  
STONE & UZZELL, PROPRIETORS  
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,  
Over W. C. Stromach's Store.  
CASH—INVARIABLE IN ADVANCE.  
The DAILY NEWS will be delivered to  
subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week,  
payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at  
5¢ per annum; \$3.50 for six months; \$2 for  
three months.  
The WEEKLY NEWS at 82 per annum.

MORNING EDITION.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NOON DISPATCHES.

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Success of the Anti-Monopolists—  
Mine Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Reports  
from the interior confirm the success  
of the anti-monopoly candidates.  
The caving of a tunnel in the Lin-  
coln mine on Luther Creek suffoca-  
ted three men.

Washburn vs. Butler.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The papers now  
foot up the race between Washburn  
and Butler as follows: Washburn  
299; Butler 262; doubtful 25.

Implicated in the Bond Forgeries.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Johnston, a  
lawyer of Williamsburgh, has been  
indicted for implication in the rail-  
road bond forgeries.

Another \$200,000 Defalcation.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6th.—Whitcomb,  
formerly agent of the St. Louis Life  
Insurance Company for Indiana, has  
been arrested, charged with a \$200,-  
000 defalcation.

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MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

The New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Wall  
Street market was excited to-day  
with considerable activity and wide  
fluctuations. Money is active at 7  
to gold interest. Foreign exchange  
has advanced to 108 for long sterlings  
and 108½ for eight. The bank state-  
ment shows the following changes:  
Gold was active and fluctuating  
opening at 104, then declining  
11½ with a subsequent rally to 113  
per cent for carrying, were 5 to  
per cent to flat. The market was  
quoted at intervals. Government  
bonds are weak with a further  
ecline in sympathy with go  
Southern States securities are  
and steady. Stocks opened firm  
then declined. The St. Paul, C.  
mon, Wabash and Ohio's being  
prominent in the fall. The St. and  
Common fell from 48½ to 37½.  
tern Union's advanced from 90½  
and afterwards lost the improve-  
ment in the remainder. The decline  
in the remainder is 1 to 1 per cent, but  
with pressure to sell. The decline  
in anticipation of a very unfa-  
vorable statement.

Bloody Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—William  
Dwyer, a prime fight was stabbed  
and killed. A. J. Fringat and Jack  
White, gamblers, exchanged the contents  
of their six shooters. Both are  
dead. Each was hit three times.

—

The Massachusetts Gubernatorial  
Race.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The footings at  
Butler's headquarters show Butler  
316, Washburn 293.

# THE DAILY NEWS.

VOL. III.

RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1873.

NO. 6.

Platform of the Texas Democratic  
Convention.

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JORDAN STONE, Managing Editor.

SAM'L T. WILLIAMS, Political Editor.

SUNDAY..... SEPTEMBER 7, 1873.

The Butler stock is up in Massachusetts.—*Washington Republican*.

Yes, because the decency and honest stock is below par in Massachusetts.

We can only account for the sympathy of the *Washington Republican* for BEN BUTLER, on the presumption that a Beastly feeling makes it wondrous kind.

Is it proper that the Louisville *Courier-Journal's* opinions be considered the chief judicial authority in America's newspaperdom, because of the initials "C.J.," frequently appended to the quotations taken from it?

In Kentucky, when any one so far gets himself, and falsifies history, as to deny that Daniel Boone discovered America, a bystander corrects the offender by chewing his ear off.

*Richmond Enquirer.* That is not fair. Every honest man is entitled to a full hearing.

BECAUSE the *RALEIGH News* advocates for every person the right of trial by jury and opposes Military Commissions in times of peace, the *Washington Republican* says we are "not in thorough accord with the spirit of the times." No; nor with the spirit of Butlerism either—of which the *Republican* is a conspicuous advocate.

Our temperance friends will be glad to hear JOHN G. SAXE's last. It will do to quote. It was recently sent in a letter to a friend and is as follows:

You have heard of the snake in the grass, in boy? Of the terrible snake in the grass: But now you must know, Man's deadliest foe, Is a snake of a different class, Alas! The venomous snake in the glass!

The New York *Herald* thinks that BEN BUTLER, in working so ardently for the "insignificant post of Governor of Massachusetts," is making "a strategic movement for the Presidential succession, and hence the great excitement in Massachusetts." The *Herald* may be right, but many decent people would vastly prefer *GRANT* for the third term to *Butler* for the first.

The *Asheville Citizen and Examiner* publish a card from Lieut. MAST and Deputy Marshal DEAVER, with certificates from other individuals, correcting the accounts which have been published in regard to the outrages alleged to have been committed in McDowell County, by the Revenue officials. As we have published the charges against MAST and DEAVER, we will publish their reply in our next.

The *Greensboro Patriot* says truly, that "because Jeff. Davis happened to have been the president of the confederacy, he must be denied saying what he believes, though his convictions be based on the experience of mankind and the truth of history."

Whenever Mr. Davis opens his lips, he stirs up the whole Yankee nation, like throwing a stick in a wasp's nest.

DE mortuis nil nisi bonum, has been changed by the New York *Tribune* to de mortuis nil nisi bona, in reference to the suit for damages in a breach of promise case, where the male defendant died and the wronged *feme* plaintiff continues her suit against the administrator, with the hope of making the goods and chattels of the intestate chargeable for her claim.

This is a good pun which lawyers will appreciate, if nobody else does.

"IGNORANT spleen" is what the *Republican* calls the demand of the *RALEIGH News* for a fair and impartial trial for the humblest as well as the highest in the land, when charged with crime.

The Constitution of the United States, article third, section second, provides that "the trial of all crimes, except cases of impeachment, shall be by jury." If the *Republican* will study more carefully the organic law of the nation, its own ignorance might be less apparent.

SUPERVISOR P. W. PERRY, of the Carolinas, via Maine, in his report to the Revenue Bureau at Washington City, goes out of his way to attack the Conservative press of the State, by charging it with encouraging lawlessness and violations of the Revenue law.

We believe we exchange with every Conservative paper in the State, and we can without hesitation, pronounce the Supervisor's statement maliciously false and slanderous.

ONE of our Richmond contemporaries, the sedate and dignified *Whig*, gets off the following on the New York *Herald's* impudent interview with process, by which public men are tortured into giving their views on Cesarion:

"Meanwhile—with hideous jest and joke—This morning Caesar, took his sword."

He then turns and takes this serious?

G. Washington! Is not this serious?

Wake freedom's siren! The sceptre seizes

From the tyrant's fingers tear it;

That wild Bohemian in his garb."

Weepine that it is not so torturing, as the *Whig* thinks, to some of our public men after all, to see their names in the *Herald*, with an account of their important views on the Cesarion.

### Judge Rodman Excoriated.

It will be remembered by the readers of the Raleigh *News* that Judge RODMAN, of our Supreme Court, published a letter in our columns in regard to the amendment abolishing the Code Commission, in which he administered some hard kicks to the Legislature of 1871-'72. We surrender a portion of our editorial space to the following answer to his Honor, from which it will be seen that the Judge has been hoisted with his own petard, i. e. his C. C. P.:

"EDITORS DAILY NEWS.

Having recently read a letter from Ex Commissioner Rodman in your issue of July 23d, I desire to make some comments upon it, and beg the necessary space in your paper for the purpose.

The Ex-Commissioner has gone out of his way to sneer at the Legislature of 1870-'72, as well as at that recently adjourned. He thinks common schools are needed for the members of these "two successive Assemblies of the prime intelligence of North Carolina," and suggests that "they did not read the Constitution before voting to alter it."

Indeed the Ex-Commissioner seems to entertain such a poor opinion of these two Conservative Assemblies that I am inclined to believe he was not a member of either, and that he was not connected with some of our dyspeptic party friends who affect to see nothing in the action of our Conservative Legislatures worthy of notice or that is not a fit subject for ridicule and disparaging remark.

However I believe a discriminating public will bear me out in the assertion that if the members of these two Assemblies were not intelligent as the Radical Legislatures of 1868-'70, (and this is, by no means admit), yet they were more honest; and, further, that they employed whatever intelligence they possessed in advancing the interests of the State, and not in destroying her credit and distressing her people; and, finally, that they acted as North Carolinians zealously striving to promote the prosperity of our citizens, and not as political bummers, licensed by the countenance of a partisan government, to seize our property and despoil us under the loyal plea of Reconstruction.

A good specimen of the intelligent Radical of that time was one Rudolf; a man noted now, among other things, for having been called to a chair at Chapel Hill, and for having been deservedly hanged for house-breaking and murder. Well might the members of the "two successive Assemblies of prime intelligence" pray to be excused from patronizing a school in which Rudolf's peculiar intelligence might be imparted to the scholars.

The ex-Commissioner glorifies himself on his preparation of various bills afterwards passed by the General Assembly; many of which are, like the C. C. P., mere transcripts from other state books—principally from the codes of New York.

Some of these Acts contain wise and wholesome provisions; while others have been repealed or modified as they were found to be unsuited to our practice. "And the business usages of our people." They are too numerous for me to refer to them otherwise than generally, with the exception of one which I desire to comment upon with a little particularity. I mean chap. 193, Act of 71-'72, relating to "Marriages and the Contracts of Married Women."

Under our old system, the wife's real estate was not at all liable for the husband's contracts, and the wife could make no contracts to encumber or to bind it at law; while her personal property, passed by marriage absolutely to the husband.

The Constitution of 1868 provides that the personal and real estate of the wife shall be and remain her sole and separate property, and shall not be liable in any way for her husband's contracts.

This was a provision of additional protection for the wife in the enjoyment of her property; by it, her estate was to remain her sole property.

Because of the provisions of the new Constitution, some legislation was necessary on the subject, and the Act above mentioned, said to have been prepared by Judge Rodman, passed on the eve of adjournment in 1872, and passed in my judgment, with the consent of the Legislature.

This Act is in absolute antagonism to the spirit of the constitutional provision above mentioned, inasmuch as under its terms the property of nine wives out of ten is practically placed at the mercy of their husbands.

It permits a wife, with the written consent of her husband to make contracts that may result in depriving her of her entire property; or by becoming a FREE TRADER to engage in business, whereby she may be reduced to penury.

This seems to me to be a very objectionable innovation in our law; one that was unnecessary and, so far from being sanctioned by the change in the Constitution, in direct conflict with its spirit. If it should remain unpealed, it is likely to be fraught with the most evil consequences—as it removes every practical barrier to the power of an unfortunate or profligate husband to utterly dissipate the property of a tender and sympathetic wife, and renders it easy for a man of hopeful and sanguine disposition to engulf his wife's separate estate in the ruin of his own fortunes.

The Ex-Commissioner may have read the Constitution; but if so, he has read it to little purpose, if he is not aware that his Marriage Act circumvents and renders nugatory the plain intent of that instrument.

One word more: the Ex-Commissioner facilitates himself on the honor and done him by the Legislature in enacting into laws the fruits of his labor.

The Legislature of 70-'72 did not in any instance, that I am aware of, pass any bill reported to it by any person as a Code Commissioner. Some bills drawn by Judge Rodman were doubtless passed, but none bearing the imprimatur of the Code Commission. In fact the House of Representatives declined to have any intercourse with the Commissioners. In explanation of this, I should state that some of the members of the former House declared their belief that a bill had been passed at the previous session abolishing the Commission, and as it could not be found, an impression prevailed that the bill had been abstracted from the rolls of lower houses.

So likewise they came near realizing the pleasurable emotions of success in their efforts to bewilder the profession as to the competency of parties to actions to testify in their own behalf.

Sections 342 and 343 provide that "no person offered as a witness shall be excluded by reason of his interest in the event of the action, and a party to an action may be examined as a witness on his own behalf—or on behalf of any other party (except as to certain transactions had with a deceased person), in the same manner as any other witness."

These provisions seem to put parties on the same footing as other persons. But if that is so, what is the name of the Code Commission? The sections 328, 329 and 340 mean? Why were they incorporated into the C. C. P.?

What purpose do they serve? Apparently, they impose restrictions on the examination of parties on their own behalf; while section 343 abolishes all the restrictions they impose.

Section 338 provides that if B., a party to an action, is examined by C., the adverse party, then B. may be examined on his own behalf; but if he should testify to any new matter not necessary to explain his answers to the questions asked him by C., then that may testify about such new matter also.

Whereas section 243 permits both B. and C. to testify as other witnesses without any *or, ands*, or *buts* about it.

Section 340 provides that "when ever in the case mentioned in sections 300 and 301 (of the New York

### YORK CODE, not of Commissioner Rodman's original (C. C. P.)—one of several plaintiffs or defendants who are joint contractors, is examined by the adverse party, then the other of such plaintiffs or defendants may offer himself as a witness as to the same matter."

It also provides "a party may be examined on behalf of a co-plaintiff or co-defendant as to any matter in which he is not jointly interested with the party calling him as a witness, but the examination thus taken shall not be used in the behalf of the party examined."

Now, what arrant nonsense is all this, when by section 343 "a party may be examined on his own behalf or on behalf of any other party, just like any other witness, (saving the exception mentioned above.)"

Why did the Ex-Commissioner attempt to mystify this subject, and to perplex the profession by copying these inconsistent provisions into his little C. C. P.?

These illustrations are sufficient to show that the Ex-Commissioner is not entitled to much credit for his performance; and I will not go into other details, as to do so would require more space than I would be willing to give me. However, I cannot refrain from saying one word more about the C. C. P. One of the chief features of the system of practice it enforces was, at a very early day after its adoption, to copy by experience to be so limited to the wants and situation of the people of this State, that the Legislature hastened to rectify the error it committed in adopting Commissioner Rodman's views on the subject.

An Act was speedily passed "to suspend the C. C. P. in certain cases," and later, "a Legislature of prime intelligence" continued the suspension indefinitely; and all men, but the Commissioners perhaps applaud its wisdom. This does not speak well for the intelligence of Commissioner Rodman. He was under no injunction to blindly copy the New York Practice—and a wise man, knowing the habits and condition of our people, would hardly have committed the mistake; but perhaps the Commissioner had little "prime intelligence" concerning "the business usages of our people—and their facilities for virtual intercourse."

The ex-Commissioner glorifies himself on his preparation of various bills afterwards passed by the General Assembly; many of which are, like the C. C. P., mere transcripts from other state books—principally from the codes of New York.

Some of these Acts contain wise and wholesome provisions; while others have been repealed or modified as they were found to be unsuited to our practice. "And the business usages of our people." They are too numerous for me to refer to them otherwise than generally, with the exception of one which I desire to comment upon with a little particularity. I mean chap. 193, Act of 71-'72, relating to "Marriages and the Contracts of Married Women."

Under our old system, the wife's real estate was not at all liable for the husband's contracts, and the wife could make no contracts to encumber or to bind it at law; while her personal property, passed by marriage absolutely to the husband.

The Constitution of 1868 provides that the personal and real estate of the wife shall be and remain her sole and separate property, and shall not be liable in any way for her husband's contracts.

This was a provision of additional protection for the wife in the enjoyment of her property; by it, her estate was to remain her sole property.

Because of the provisions of the new Constitution, some legislation was necessary on the subject, and the Act above mentioned, said to have been prepared by Judge Rodman, passed on the eve of adjournment in 1872, and passed in my judgment, with the consent of the Legislature.

This Act is in absolute antagonism to the spirit of the constitutional provision above mentioned, inasmuch as under its terms the property of nine wives out of ten is practically placed at the mercy of their husbands.

It permits a wife, with the written consent of her husband to make contracts that may result in depriving her of her entire property; or by becoming a FREE TRADER to engage in business, whereby she may be reduced to penury.

This seems to me to be a very objectionable innovation in our law; one that was unnecessary and, so far from being sanctioned by the change in the Constitution, in direct conflict with its spirit. If it should remain unpealed, it is likely to be fraught with the most evil consequences—as it removes every practical barrier to the power of an unfortunate or profligate husband to utterly dissipate the property of a tender and sympathetic wife, and renders it easy for a man of hopeful and sanguine disposition to engulf his wife's separate estate in the ruin of his own fortunes.

The Ex-Commissioner may have read the Constitution; but if so, he has read it to little purpose, if he is not aware that his Marriage Act circumvents and renders nugatory the plain intent of that instrument.

One word more: the Ex-Commissioner facilitates himself on the honor and done him by the Legislature in enacting into laws the fruits of his labor.

The Legislature of 70-'72 did not in any instance, that I am aware of, pass any bill reported to it by any person as a Code Commissioner. Some bills drawn by Judge Rodman were doubtless passed, but none bearing the imprimatur of the Code Commission. In fact the House of Representatives declined to have any intercourse with the Commissioners. In explanation of this, I should state that some of the members of the former House declared their belief that a bill had been passed at the previous session abolishing the Commission, and as it could not be found, an impression prevailed that the bill had been abstracted from the rolls of lower houses.

So likewise they came near realizing the pleasurable emotions of success in their efforts to bewilder the profession as to the competency of parties to actions to testify in their own behalf.

Sections 342 and 343 provide that "no person offered as a witness shall be excluded by reason of his interest in the event of the action, and a party to an action may be examined as a witness on his own behalf—or on behalf of any other party (except as to certain transactions had with a deceased person), in the same manner as any other witness."

These provisions seem to put parties on the same footing as other persons. But if that is so, what is the name of the Code Commission? The sections 328, 329 and 340 mean? Why were they incorporated into the C. C. P.?

What purpose do they serve? Apparently, they impose restrictions on the examination of parties on their own behalf; while section 343 abolishes all the restrictions they impose.

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### VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following is the official vote on the Constitutional Amendments, which were submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, on the seventh day of August, 1873. For convenience, we have classified the amendments by numbers as follows:

I. Amendment in relation to the Public Debt; II. in relation to Superintendent of Public Works; III. State Census; IV. Exemption from Taxation; V. the University; VI. Sessions of the General Assembly; VII. Code Commission; VIII. Federal Office-holders.

W. J. BAKER, Jno. B. NEAL, WM. R. SHEPARD, BAKER, NEAL & SHEPARD, COTTON FACTORS, AND General Commission Merchants,

Corner Water and Commerce Streets,

Norfolk, Va., AGENTS FOR

PATAPSCO GUANO COMPANY.

May 25-1f

BAXTER, NASH & CO., NORFOLK, VA.

North Carolina Herring.

We are receiving direct from the Fisher-

ies of North Carolina,

Cut, Gross and Roe Herring,

all of which we are selling at very low

prices.

Parties in want would do well to order at

our store.

BAXTER, NASH & CO.

41

STATIONERY.

N. C. ALMANAC, 1873.

# THE DAILY NEWS.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1873.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Tarboro is troubled with burglars.

Chas. Moore, Esq., of Bumcombe, died on Tuesday last.

John Self, col., has been arrested in Wilmington for purjury.

Rice birds are selling in Wilmington at 10 cents per dozen.

Mrs. W. H. Hillard, of Nash county, died on Friday of last week.

D. (Fettinger, Esq., of Fayetteville, has returned from his European tour.

The Edgecombe farmers are beginning to complain of rust in their cotton.

The picnic at Ringwood on Thursday was a gay affair and largely attended.

Sampson county votes on the railroad question on the 2nd of next month.

Anson county has placed her first bale of new cotton in the Wilmington market.

A new colored Masonic lodge has been formed in Wilmington, to be known as Mt. Nebo Lodge.

Mr. Fred W. Waddly, Assistant Auditor of the Air-Line Railway, died at Charlotte on Thursday night.

Hon. M. W. Ransom and W. T. Sutherlin, of Danville, Va., will deliver addresses at the Salisbury Fair.

Several sections of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph line were torn down on Thursday, at Charlotte, by a passing train.

The kitchen of Mr. Alexander Parker, Salisbury, was struck by lightning on Wednesday, stunning a colored woman badly.

Coal has been discovered in Anson county in the Boffin Cut on the Carolina Central Railway, three miles beyond Wadesboro.

Mr. D. A. Davis has been elected a member of the Board of Commissioners of Rowan county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John I. Shaver.

A. A. McKeithan, Esq., President of the Fayetteville and Florence R. R., call for proposals from railroad contractors for the gradation of the road to Shoe Heel.

The third and last regatta of the season took place on Wrightsville sound on Thursday. Six boats entered. The *Retta* took the first prize and the *Little Sister* the second.

There is a woman living in Madison county 100 years old, whose first husband went through the revolutionary war, and her second was killed in the war of 1862. So says the Asheville *Expositor*.

We are just in receipt of a private letter from Webster Jackson county, says the Asheville *Plumbe* of the 4th inst., which states that on Sunday night, the 31st ult., the jail at that place was broken into by a band of ruffians, and Ayers Jones, charged with rape, and John Bryson, charged with violating the U. S. Internal Revenue Laws, set at liberty. The parties also carried away two stills which had been seized by the U. S. officers.

Says the *Kinston Gazette* of the 5th inst.:

"It is said that a leopard has been seen in this county several times since 1861. When first seen he was near the seashore, and had a brass collar around his neck, with a brass padlock attached. He probably came ashore from some vessel sailing near the coast, on which he was being transported from one section to another. When last heard from he had worked his way into the extreme lower end of Craven county."

A kiss, however pleasant, may cost too much. We have an account of a Missourian who indulged in the salutation of a fine young woman, and what happened to him. The magistrate fined him. The fine young woman's brother horsewhipped him. His wife worried him into a brain fever. The parson allowed him to personally in a strong sermon. The local editor took sides with the clergymen, pilloried him in leading articles. Finally, he was punished by a special Providence, for the pot-to-bongs left their potatoes to eat every blade of his wheat crop. Let the kiss be included in the warning.

The American *Sherry Cobbler* is the only work of art which has been much admired at Vienna. Our national vanity ought to be satisfied with the testimony of the London *Telegraph*, who declares that American beverages, simple, and composite, have carried the palm at the Vienna Exhibition.

At the trial of the Tichborne claimant, 18th ult., the Lord Chief Justice stated that he had received a communication suggesting that the defendant should submit to be mesmerized, and then interrogated in that condition—a new mode, his lordship remarked, of administering criminal justice.

On Thursday morning, in Norfolk, a little child of Mr. James Madden, about two years of age, while playing about the room, with a piece of red in its mouth, fell down, thrusting the red into its throat and inflicting a horrible wound, which caused death in a few hours.

At a farmer's picnic held in Schuyler county, Ill., last week, at which 8,000 people were present, the most conspicuous banners of the many displayed were those inscribed "Free Trade and Farmers' Rights."

A Nebraska man, on his dying bed, remembered that his wife was smoking some bams, and he said: "Now, Henrietta, don't go to smouldering around and forget them bams."

The flax crop this year in Oregon will be much larger than ever before. The oil mills at Salem will start this week, and probably run night and day.

Teed offers to bet ten thousand dollars that he will be successful. Such is the confidence of injured innocence.

The President has promised to go home the middle of next month. By the way, where does he live?

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**F O R S A L E.**  
A few Shares North Carolina Railroad  
Apply at STATE NATIONAL BANK.

**F A L L T R A D E.** 1873.

To the Merchants

of

**VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.**

We take pleasure in informing you that our arrangements for the

**F A L L T R A D E.** 1873,

are now complete and that we are beginning to receive our stock of

**D R Y G O O D S A N D N O T I O N S,**

adapted to your wants, and which by 20th September will be complete in all its branches.

**STATE OF VIRGINIA,**

and which will compare favorably with that of any Northern Jobber.

To RELIABLE and PROMPT CUSTOMEERS our terms will be

**EXCEEDINGLY LIBERAL!**

For Particular attention paid to orders, which are respectively solicited.

**DAVIS, DRAKE & CO.**

Corner Seymour and Bank streets,

Sept. 7—1873. Petersburg, Va.

**F O R S A L E.**

A large lot of ONION SETS.

Sept. 6—21. C. B. FAIRCHILD.

**S A M 'L O R E N D O R F, SON, CO.,**

**W H O L S A L E G R O C E R S,**

No. 27 S. HOWARD Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Referring to the above card, I beg to notify the public and my friends that I am now connected with the above reliable house, and should be pleased to be favored with a call.

W. F. MOORE

of North Carolina.

**C H O C F I E L D ' S P A T E N T C O T T O N P R E S S E S,**

The best in use. Call and get a circular.

Sept. 6—1873. A. G. LEE & MCMACKIN.

**N. C. HAMS AND SIDES**

Sept. 6—17. A. G. LEE & MCMACKIN.

**A L A R G E L O T O F C I G A R S,**

A price to suit. Consigned.

Sept. 6—17. A. G. LEE & MCMACKIN.

**S I X Y S A C K S P R I M E W H I T E**

Cor. at 90 cents.

Sept. 6—17. A. G. LEE & MCMACKIN.

**F O R S A L E.**

A new American Sewing Machine, in perfect order, which I will sell lower than any Machine Agent. Apply to

W. H. LYON.

Also.

Horse with two rooms and 1/4 acre lot, with a good well of water in the yard. Terms easy. Apply to

W. H. LYON.

**T H E D I A M O N D B R A C H E L E T ;**

AT 10c. per Yard.

**S t o n e a n d H e a v y B r o w n D o m e s t i c s**

AT 10c. per Yard.

**B O O T S A N D S H O E S AT A N D B E L O W C O S T.**

Ready-made Clothing at fabulously low prices. And all other goods (too numerous to mention), at prices according to

COMING ONE! COME ALL!

and see for yourselves. No trouble to show goods. Don't forget the place.

**O U R W E E K L Y,**

Saturday, September 13th, 1873.

OUR WEEKLY is an eight page Literary Family paper, free from politics and sectarianism, published every Saturday, at Charlotte, N. C.

It is the only strictly literary paper in North Carolina; has already a large circulation, and is well received throughout the State.

Subscription, one dollar a year. The article in the store are the present Spring and Summer purchases.

Address, J. O. H. DUFFET, Publisher, Charlotte, N. C.

Sept. 6—1873.

**R O G E R S & H A R R I S ,**

Boarding and Sale Stables,

MARTIN STREET,

R A L E I G H , N. C.

These stables are located immediately at the exton mart, within one square of the Post Office, and in the most business portion of the city.

They are sold at this house.

On Wednesday, Aug. 29—1873.

**S. C. H. A P P L E G A T E ,**

Architect,

R A L E I G H , N. C.

At the trial of the Tichborne claimant, 18th ult., the Lord Chief Justice

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**POETICAL WIT.**

Oliver Wendell Holmes sent two poetical letters to the "postoffice" of an Episcopal Fair at Pittsfield, Mass. In one of them the first stanza was:

"Fair lady, whose' thou art,  
Turn thee, and make thy tenderest care;  
And, if this be thy breaking heart,  
The one thou lovest will be there."

On turning the "poor leaf," there was found a one dollar bill with some verses, beginning:

"Fair lady, if thine eyes and 'ell  
If this is not a truant letter;  
This is the one I thou lovest well,  
This nymph can make thee love it better. (Sop.)"

**Perils of Ballooning.**

A large balloon was started some days ago from a pleasure garden in San Francisco, an aerobat named Buislay performing various feats on a trapeze suspended, where the car usually hangs. As the balloon rose, and was passing away from a tall pole, the sharp point of which tore out a large strip of the silk, making an opening three feet across. The rest is thus described by the local papers: "Notwithstanding this huge opening the balloon continued to ascend and must have remained up at least ten minutes. The aeronaut, nothing daunted by the disaster, went through all his perilous performances on the light trapeze. The balloon now began to drift rapidly towards the bay, slowly falling as it was driven by the wind. Buislay's position then became perilous in the extreme. The wind was pretty strong, and the large inflated mass was wholly uncontrollable, swaying in every direction and swinging the gymnast about in a manner that was fearful to witness. Ever falling lower and lower the balloon rapidly approached the extremity of Long Bridge. Here the situation of the man became fearfully desperate—the balloon would evidently dash the trapeze and its human freight against the high poles or the telegraph wires that were strung to them. There was but one chance of escape. Taking one glance at his position, Buislay flung himself from the short bar of the trapeze into the waters of the bay, a distance but little less than forty feet. Accoutred as he was in his gymnastic dress, his movements were unimpeded, and after a short struggle he reached the mud flats, and at last succeeded in reaching the shore, though in an exhausted condition. The balloon meanwhile had struck, tearing down several poles and twisting up the telegraph wires generally. It finally caught on some loose poles a short distance off, and anchored on the mudflats."

A Frenchman never forgets to be polite. After the physician had examined Henri Rochefort and pronounced him able to bear transportation in accordance with his sentence, he bowed silently, and although the physicians had consigned him to virtual death, said as he left the room: "Gentlemen, I do not know whether I shall have the honor of seeing you again. Allow me to salute you."

It is told of one of the "super" who removes chairs from the stage of a Troy theatre with great effect, that on the death of Edwin Forrest being announced to him, while standing on a hotel stoop, he exclaimed with dramatic gesture: "Great God! another one of us gone!"

The proprietor of a young ladies' academy in Illinois has utterly ruined his business by causing to be inserted in a large number of papers a picture of the building with two girls standing on the balcony with last year's hats on their heads.

A woman in Mississippi asked Gov. Powers for his autobiography, and on receiving it attached it to a pardon for her son, who had been sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. The young man got out and fled from the State.

The latest cure for consumption is the heart of a rattlesnake just killed. This strange dose was said to have been administered to a young consumptive who had previously been given up.

Nebraska named a new town Vandalia, but not hearing from the commander, they have concluded to take the name of some other wealthy man.

At Henrico co., Va., court Thursday, Mr. Thomas Isaacs, indicted for unlawfully taking sand from the county roads, was fined \$10.

S. H. Fontaine, a native of Virginia, was killed by the Indians in August, in a fight in Muscle shell river, Montana.

The gymnasts will have a national tournament at New York on November 20th. Tom Nast will be there also.

The Pall Mall "Gazette" says that the real name of Miss Lydia Thompson, the actress, is Mrs. Tilbury.

A drove of 1,800 goats passed through Dallas, Texas, a few days ago.

**S T A T E F A I R .**  
1873.

Thirteenth Grand Annual Fair  
of the  
North Carolina Agricultural Society,  
RALEIGH, N. C.,  
Oct. 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th & 18th

Ten Thousand Dollars in Premiums,  
New and attractive Grounds,  
Magnificent Buildings.

Accommodation for seating 8,000 People,  
Balired arrangements the most liberal  
ever made with any Agricultural or Me-  
eting.

Articles for exhibition transported free  
and delivered from the cars within the  
Grounds.

For passengers on Railroads in North  
Carolina 12 cts. per mile.

Excursion Trains from every direction  
daily.

Special Trains for passengers will run  
to the Grounds from the city every fifteen  
minutes.

Fare Only Ten Cents.  
Hon. DANIEL W. VANDERHURST, of Indiana,  
will deliver the Annual Address.

Essay on the Cultivation of Cotton, by  
DALE DICKSON, Esq., of Georgia.

Grand Prize Distribution of Blooded  
Stock.

Winston, the Great Pedestrian, in his  
Wonderful Feats of Endurance.

Two Bands of Music.

Single Admission for the Grounds, 50 cts  
12 years of age.

Send for Premium List.

T. M. HOLT, Pres.  
R. T. FULGHAM, Secy.

**N O T I C E .**  
The undersigned having qualified as  
Exectuive of the last will and testament of  
Gaston H. Wilder, deceased, before the  
Judge of Probate for the county of Wake,  
and having been appointed by the same to  
present them for payment on or before the  
1st day of August, 1874, or this notice will be plead in bar of the same.

SARAH H. WILDER, Executrix.

By H. M. WILDER.

Raleigh, August 1st, 1874 (an 11-11-WW).

**RAILROADS.**

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE R. R.  
Raleigh & Danville, Richmond &  
Danville R. W., N. C. Division &  
North Western N. C. R. W.

**CONDENSED TIME-TABLE:**

In effect on and after Sunday, June 15th, 1873

**GOING EAST.**

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPRES.
Leave Greensboro	8:20 P. M.	11:10 A. M.
" Hillsboro	11:10 "	Arrive 12:30 P. M.
" Raleigh	4:30 P. M.	"
Arrive Goldsboro	5:30 "	"

**GOING WEST.**

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPRES.
Leave Goldsboro	2:30 P. M.	5:26 P. M.
" Raleigh	6:30 "	6:30 P. M.
" Co. Shops	9:30 "	2:15 P. M.
Arrive Greensboro	10:45 "	3:30 "

**PERILS OF BALLOONING.**

A large balloon was started some days ago from a pleasure garden in San Francisco, an aerobat named Buislay performing various feats on a trapeze suspended, where the car usually hangs. As the balloon rose, and was passing away from a tall pole, the sharp point of which tore out a large strip of the silk, making an opening three feet across. The rest is thus described by the local papers: "Notwithstanding this huge opening the balloon continued to ascend and must have remained up at least ten minutes. The aeronaut, nothing daunted by the disaster, went through all his perilous performances on the light trapeze. The balloon now began to drift rapidly towards the bay, slowly falling as it was driven by the wind. Buislay's position then became perilous in the extreme. The wind was pretty strong, and the large inflated mass was wholly uncontrollable, swaying in every direction and swinging the gymnast about in a manner that was fearful to witness. Ever falling lower and lower the balloon rapidly approached the extremity of Long Bridge. Here the situation of the man became fearfully desperate—the balloon would evidently dash the trapeze and its human freight against the high poles or the telegraph wires that were strung to them. There was but one chance of escape. Taking one glance at his position, Buislay flung himself from the short bar of the trapeze into the waters of the bay, a distance but little less than forty feet. Accoutred as he was in his gymnastic dress, his movements were unimpeded, and after a short struggle he reached the mud flats, and at last succeeded in reaching the shore, though in an exhausted condition. The balloon meanwhile had struck, tearing down several poles and twisting up the telegraph wires generally. It finally caught on some loose poles a short distance off, and anchored on the mudflats."

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend to all cases of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Badger will attend all the terms of the

District Courts, and will be charged for

one-half fee for consultation on

sentinel and Era copy.

WALTER CLARK. J. M. MULLEN.

CLARK & MULLEN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HALIFAX, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of Halifax

Northampton and Edgecombe counties

in the Superior Court of North Carolina

and the Federal Courts.

Collections made in all parts of North

Carolina.

J. E. B. BATCHELOR. L. C. EDWARD

W. PLUMMER BATCHELOR.

BATCHELOR, EDWARDS AND

BATCHELOR.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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Will attend in the Courts of Wake, Gran-

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ED. CONIGLARD. W. H. DAY

CONIGLARD, DAY & CO.

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